J. A. Johnston

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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY, 1839.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	
Friday,	6 58	5 2	*For January, 1839.*	
Saturday,	6 57	5 3		h. m.
Sunday,	6 56	5 4	Last Q.	1 3 54 afn.
Monday,	6 55	5 5	New M.	13 9 43 foren'n
Tuesday,	6 54	5 6	First Q.	22 6 7 morn.
Wednesday,	6 53	5 7	Full M.	29 10 30 foren'n
Thursday,	6 52	5 8		

MISCELLANEOUS.

MY COUNTRY!

"Country!—At the sound of that dear name!
The wanderer's heart awakens, nerved and bold;
Before him stand the deeds and days of old,
The tomb of ages and the rolls of fame
Graved on columns, where the living flame
Of freedom lights anew its fading ray,
And gives in emulation of that day,
Fresh on their fair the stamp'd the brand of shame.
At the thought of these bright trophies leaps
The spirit in his bosom, and he turns
Longing eye to where his parent sleeps,
And feels he seeks his country's hostess bornes;
Though the world be grayest, and sweet forms
Love and beauty call him, he would fly,
Well delighted in her mountain storms,
And man his soul with valor at her cry,
And in the fiercest shock of battle die.—*Percival.*

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

"It is our sternest manhood, when we ray
Of earlier sunshine glimmers on our way,
Some girl with sin, and sorrow, and the toil
Of cares which tear the bosom that they mail;
If there be in retrospection's chain
Link that hates us with young dreams again,
Or thought so sacred, memory dare treasure,
Or the hoarded fragrance of a pleasure,
Which, commencing instant to be look'd and sung,
Looks to endless, and for time to change,
Every spring, unwithered for years to endure,
—the memory of a mother's love.

HAPPINESS.

"And what is happiness? Is it a ray,
Bright as the sun's, that gilds the early day,
Or rising in his light, he rides on high,
Over the thrones of the eastern sky?
And is it like? Has it a shape or form
Like the dew that rests upon the morn?
Or is it like the bloodrose of the spring,
Fann'd by the ever restless zephyr's wing;
Is it like these too, so transient and so sweet,
And yet so delicate, they cannot meet
A single glance from summer's vivid eye,
But all their loveliness must fade and die?
Happiness, like some blessed vision plays,
Across her space o'er our youthful days,
Hides as soon—and oft through life we find,
But not a glowing picture of the mind.

CORDELIA.

RECEIPT

"To Patent Van Ness's Safety Sub-Treasuries—With Legs.

Those who for Treasuries would pass—
Need only join these trails together—
Each party zeal—a face of brass—
And loud hurrahs, from lungs of leather.

Should our Treasure-chests run low,
And doubt and sharp suspicion vex us;
We take what's left and off we go
A jolly crew—to settle Texas.

TOWSER.

THE TWO WIVES.

"The blast howls like the scream of a ghost, and the feathers will soon fall in the shape of snow flakes," said Alonzo one afternoon, as we were standing in the corner of a street, and dreaming about belles and warm brown hearts. "Ere you reach your house," continued he, the storm will burst forth. Come then, home with me. You have heard of Maria—a paragon of excellence—the best wife—*Alone?* You shall see how she receive her husband's friend."

I had mentioned his wife to me before, and although there was nothing in the expression, yet one that gave rise to curiosity to see. As we hied to the mansion which my friend rented of our mutual friend Daggett. He, and his wife, and straightaway when he arrived, did Alonzo fall to commiserating the fate of his friend Daggett.

"A wife he has, indeed," said Alonzo, no more like mine than a comparison with impudency at the thought! Ah, she hath not the heart of woman. Woman ought to be all sensibility. My friend Daggett is a fellow of mind—and unhappily he is united to woman, cannot appreciate him, and who is a mere nobody. But here we are. Issues, and see what woman can be."

Alonzo pronounced these words, the door open. I glanced at the staircase, saw that a broom had not passed over it lately. The hall lamp was unlighted, and the brasses on the doors had not seen rotten stone in many days. We entered the room. A young lady sat by the window apparently counting her fingers, for no other occupation seemed to engross her attention. Her dress was good so far as the equality of the cloth was concerned—but there was a great lack of neatness therein, and even the vulgar idea of soap and water obtruded itself as we looked upon the isthmus which joined her head to her shoulders. But we had not long to make these remarks, as she arose on our entrance and embraced Alonzo as if she had not seen him before for a month. I was introduced; and Maria gave us to understand that as the acquaintance of her incomparable Alonzo, we were abundantly welcome.

Having stumbled over a broom and band box, which lay in elegant negligence in the middle of the floor, we found the way to a chair, thickly covered with dust. It was rather late in the afternoon, and we were glad to hear Alonzo tell her to place the dinner on the table. She replied, "certainly my Alonzo, nothing gives me greater pleasure than to wait upon you! You know it is my meat and my drink to obey your wishes."

Alonzo turned to us with a smile of triumph as she went slowly from the room and said "can I avoid adoring a woman who so readily executes all my orders. You heard what she said?"

We bowed and waited. I became extremely hungry, but in the course of half an hour we heard the slow and heavy step of Maria approaching the room. "Now, thought we, we shall break our fast. Truly the raw air gives one a tremendous appetite."

Maria entered, but instead of bearing in her hands a smoking platter or a table-cloth, her arms were loaded with books and pictures. We now expected that Alonzo would seriously chide, but he again glanced at us most triumphantly, and whispered, 'See what it is to have an intellectual wife.'

We were now compelled to examine a dozen volumes and listen to the remarks of the enlightened Maria. The sun had declined near the naked trees on the western hill before the subject of dinner was again mentioned—when Alonzo seemed to start as if from a trance and rather pettishly requested that dinner might be immediately brought in.

The harsh tone of his voice brought tears into the eyes of Maria, who threw her arms about his neck, and declared she could not live if he was offended with her. This was all very interesting, of course, and as the affecting interview lasted some time, it seemed to give us a better appetite for dinner. After Alonzo had soothed his beloved, and dried her tears, he discovered that his ruffles and collar had suffered much from the embrace, and gently hinted that he should like to put them off and new equip his neck and bosom.

"How unfortunately," cried she, "they have not yet come from the washerwoman's."

"But, Maria, my dear, you can send for them."

"They are just gone," answered she—pulling up the heel of her shoe to hide a hole in her stocking.

"Why, Maria! Maria! how many times have I requested you to have a change of linen always on hand!"

"I know it," said she plaintively, "alas! I am always making those unhappy whom I love!"

"Dont weep, dear Maria," began Alonzo."

"Well," said we, looking at our watch, and moving towards the door—"we have an appointment, and——"

"Surely," cried Alonzo, "not before dinner, hurry Maria, and have it on the table."

Maria was gone a quarter of an hour, when she came in with a platter of meat, which she carried so daintily, just touching it with the tip of her fingers that it slipped from her grasp—the dish was broken to fragments and the meat rolled upon the carpet. Alonzo broke forth in a violent passion, and accidently set his foot upon the grease when he came tumbling to the floor. His wife screamed and clung to his neck, demanding if he was hurt, and we forthwith took our departure.

Hungry, cold, and weary, we passed swiftly along the street. Evening had set in, and we saw a bright cheerful light shining through the blinds of a neat dwelling on the opposite side of the street. Daggett's voice was the next moment heard. He stood on the steps of his house and invited us to walk in. We did so. His wife received us without much ceremony, as she was busied about her household affairs. She asked us if we had supped and when we told her that we had not yet dined, she moved out of the room as noiseless as a spirit and as quick as lightning. We scarcely had time to mark her neatly formed ancle and pretty foot, before a snowy cloth was spread upon the table. Five minutes sufficed to cover it with viands of a most delicious flavor, and cooked in a style seldom surpassed. When her husband spoke she was all attention, and before he had finished, the thing wanted was produced—the half expressed command was executed. It is true she did not tell him that she loved him like an angel or worshipped him as god,—but administered to his comforts, and anticipated his wishes with a celebrity and propriety that novels seldom describe. We left the house comfortable in mind and body, and resolved when we took a wife, to choose one who loved us with her hands and feet, as well as her heart.—[*Boston Galaxy.*]

A QUAINT SERMON.

Mr. Dodd was a minister who lived many years ago a few miles from Cambridge: and having several times been preaching against drunkenness, some of the Cambridge scholars (conscience which is sharper than ten thousand witnesses, being their monitor) were very much offended, and thought he made reflections on them. Some little time after, Mr. Dodd was walking towards Cambridge, & met some of the gownsmen at a distance, who resolved to make some ridicule of him. As soon as he came up, they accosted him with "Your servant, sir!" He replied, "Your servant, gentlemen." They asked him if he had not been preaching very much against drunkenness of late? He answered in the affirmative. They then told him they had a favour to beg of him, and it was that he would preach a sermon to them *there*, from a text they should choose. He argued that it was impossible, for a man ought to have some consideration before preaching. They said they would not put up with a denial, and insisted upon his preaching immediately (in a hollow tree which stood by the road side) from the word MALT. He then began. "Beloved, let me crave your attention. I am a little man—come at a short notice—to preach a short sermon—from a short text to a thin congregation—in an unworthy pulpit. Beloved, my text is *malt*. I cannot divide it into sentences, there being none; nor into words, there being but one; I must therefore, of necessity, divide it into letters, which I find in my text to be these four—MALT.

M—is Moral.
A—is Allegorical.
L—is Literal.
T—is Theological.

"The moral, is to teach you rusticks good manners; therefore M—my Masters, A—All of you, L—Leave off, T—Tipling.

"The Allegorical is, when one thing is spoke of, and another meant. The thing meant is the spirit of Malt, which you rusticks make, M—your Meat, A—your Apparel, L—your Liberty, and T—your Trust.

"The Literal is, according to the letters, M—Much, A—Ale, L—Little, T—Trust.

"The Theological is, according to the effects it works—in some, M—Murder—in others, A—Adultery,—in all Looseness of Life, and in many, T—Treachery.

"I shall consider the subject first by way of Exhortation. M—My Master, A All of you, L—Listen T—To my text: Second by way of Caution M—My Masters, A—All of you, L—Look for, T—the Truth. Third, by way of communicating the Truth, which is this:—A Drunkard is the annoyance of modesty; the spoil of civility; the destruction of reason, the robber's agent; the alehouse's benefactor; his wife's sorrow; his children's trouble; his own shame; his neighbor's scoff; a walking swill-bowl; the picture of a beast; the monster of a man!"

YOUNG LADIES.

The character is much more shown in the style of dress that is worn every day, than in that which is designed for great occasions; and when you see a young girl come down to the family breakfast in an untidy wrapper, with her hair in papers, her feet slipshod, and an old silk handkerchief round her neck, I know that she cannot be the neat, industrious, and refined person whom I should like for an inmate. I feel equally certain too, that her chamber is not kept in good order, and that she does not set a proper value upon time. However well a lady has appeared at a party, I would recommend to a young gentleman, before he makes up his mind as to her domestic qualities, to observe her appearance at the breakfast table, when she expects to see only her own family, and if it be such as I have just described to beware how he prosecutes the acquaintance.—*Young Ladies' Friend.*

A Stuttering Witness.—In one of our courts in this city, a blacksmith who had the gift of stammering to perfection, was called into court as a witness between two journeymen of his, in a law suit, the amount in question being about 75 cents.—The judge, after hearing his testimony, asked him why he had not advised his workmen to settle, the cost being five times the amount of the disputed sum. In reply, the witness observed—"I t-t-t-told the fo-fo-fools to settle. I s-s-said the Constables would take their co-co-ats, the lawyer their sh-shirts, and by j-jingo; if they got into your Hon-Honor's court, you'd sk-sk-skin 'em."

The Devil tempts every man, but an idle man tempts the Devil.

CAPTIONS

Of the Acts and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina—Session 1838-39.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act to extend the time for paying in entry money. [Gives until the 15th December, 1841.]

2. To lay off and establish a county by the name of Henderson. [Erects into a new county, all the southern portion of Buncombe county, beginning on the top of Pisgah mountain on the Haywood line, and running to the Rutherford and South Carolina line.]

3. Concerning the election of constables in certain cases. [Provides that the elections shall be held 30 days before the county court, which may fall on the last monday of December, or the first monday in January.]

4. Appointing commissioners to lay off a Public Road, from Burnsville, Yancey county, to the Tennessee line. [Appoints John Roberts, John Ramsay and George Gahagan, commissioners for this purpose, at $2 per day each.]

5. To amend the thirty-ninth section of the Revised Statutes, entitled "an act concerning Courts of Justice, Practice, Pleas and Process." [Repeals so much of said act as gives authority to bring suits in counties other than that in which the defendant resides.]

6. Supplemental to an act passed by the present General Assembly, entitled "an act to lay off and establish a county by the name of Henderson. [Provides that all officers, of whatever kind, living in the portion of Buncombe erected into a county, shall exercise the same power, authority and jurisdiction, as if appointed specially for the county of Henderson.]

7. To compel owners of bridges to construct draws. [Imposes a fine of $50 on all owners of bridges, who refuse to construct a draw within 90 days from the time that notice is given them to do so.]

8. To amend an act, entitled "an act for the relief of such persons as have been disabled by wounds, &c. [Repeals so much of said act as requires the certificate of the County Court to be countersigned by the Speakers of the Legislature.]

9. To amend and supply the defects of an act passed at the present General Assembly, entitled "an act to extend the time for paying entry money."

10. To extend the time for registering grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift. [Extends the time two years.]

11. To improve a part of the state road, leading from the town of Franklin in Macon county, across the Nantahala and Valley River mountain, to the new town site, called Murphy.

12. To amend the Revenue laws of the State. [Provides that in those counties where assessors have not been appointed under the act of 1836, for valuing lands, it shall now be done; and legalizes the appointment where the same was not made in the time required by that act, gives to the county court the power to remit double tax, &c.]

13. To prevent the malicious obstruction of rail roads. [Imposes fine and imprisonment on all persons placing obstructions of any kind on rail roads.]

14. For the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company.

15. To appoint commissioners to lay off a part of the great State road, from Presley Shepard's to Frederick Seaverts.

16. To authorise the laying off and establishing a turnpike road from Cove creek in Rutherford county, to Joseph Garrie's in Buncombe county. [Appoints commissioners and authorizes a subscription to the amount of $10,000, in shares of $50 each, the company to be styled the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company.]

17. To provide for the election of Engrossing Clerks.

18. Supplemental to the act erecting the county of Cherokee.

19. Concerning the Public Revenue of this State.

20. To alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in Guilford. [Provides that, in 1839, two weeks shall be allowed to Stokes, to enable that county to bring up its business, which will have the effect, for this year, of bringing Guilford Court on the 4th Monday in March and September.]

21. To amend the act incorporating the Fayetteville and Western Road. [Authorises a subscription of three fifths by the state, instead of two fifths as prescribed by the act of 1836.]

22. To amend the charter of the Cape Fear Bank.

23. Limiting the time in which titles to land heretofore entered and paid for, may be perfected. [Limited to 1841.]

24. To establish Common Schools. [At the regular election in 1839, all who are in favor of raising by taxation one dollar for every two dollars furnished by the Literary Fund, to vote "School"—those opposed to it "no School." State to be divided into districts, not less than six miles square, and these districts agreeing, to receive $40 from the literary funds. The tax to be levied after the first term of the County Court in 1840.]

25. Making an appropriation for carrying on and completing the Capitol of the state. [Appropriate $75,000 more to finish the building.]

26. To give effect to the Revised Statutes, as the same have been published.—[Provides that the printed text of said statutes, as published, shall be held and taken to be the true text.]

27. Authorizing the making a turnpike road in Haywood county.

28. To incorporate the Highwassee Turnpike Company.

29. Preventing obstructing the passage of fish up the Pedee and main Yadkin rivers.

30. Concerning appointment of clerks of the Superior Court.

31. To incorporate the town of Mocksville, Davie county.

32. To amend an act entitled "an act concerning the action of replevin."

33. To amend an act passed in 1837, entitled "an act concerning the public printing of the state."

34. To amend the inspection laws.

35. Concerning infant children where parents shall be divorced.

36. To incorporate the Weldon rail road company. [For raising a subscription to the amount of $200,000 in shares of $100 each, for the purpose of effecting a communication by a rail road from some point on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, between Littleton and the Roanoke river, and the termination of the Portsmouth rail road at Weldon.

37. To lay off and establish a county by the name of Cherokee. [Erects that portion of country, recently sold under authority of the state, into a new county.]

PRIVATE ACTS.

An act to change the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Wilkes.

To establish a toll bridge over the South Yadkin river, near Hall's mills in Davie county.

Concerning the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Iredell.

To authorize Robert Walker of Wilkes county, to build a mill on his own land, on Roaring river, at or near a place called the Rock House.

To incorporate the trustees of Pleasant Grove Academy, in the county of Perquimons.

To incorporate the trustees of the Rutherford Male and Female Academies in the county of Rutherford.

To incorporate the trustees of the Greensborough Female College in the county of Guilford.

To amend an act, entitled "an act to establish a Literary and Manual Labor institution, in the county of Wake, passed in the year 1835.

To incorporate the Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company.

To incorporate the High Shoals' Manufacturing Company.

To incorporate the Lexington Manufacturing Company.

To incorporate the Cape Fear and Western Steam Boat Company of North Carolina.

To amend an act passed in the year 1822, entitled "an act to incorporate the Male and Female Academies, in the town of Charlotte in Mecklenburg county.

To incorporate the Washington Mining Company.

To incorporate the "Phœnix company," in the town of Fayetteville, Cumberland county.

To authorize the construction of a bridge across Trent river.

To establish the Salisbury Female Academy, and incorporating the trustees thereof.

To incorporate the Yadkin Manufacturing Company.

To alter the time of holding the County Courts of Rowan.

To amend an act, entitled "an act to establish Clemmonsville Academy in the county of Davidson, and to appoint trustees thereof."

To incorporate the Buncombe Warm Spring Company.

To incorporate the Junto Academy in the county of Orange.

To revive an act passed in 1821, to incorporate a company entitled the Roanoke Inlet Company.

Authorizing the Justices of the Peace in certain counties to class themselves for the purpose of holding the County Courts.

To incorporate the trustees of Davidson College.

To incorporate the Trustees of the Randolph Female Academy, Randolph county.

To incorporate the Weldon Manufacturing company.

To incorporate the United Fire Insurance Company.

RESOLUTIONS.

In favor of the Public Treasurer. [Allows him $1297,67 in settlement of his accounts, being the amount of Treasury Notes burnt by committee of finance.

In favor of B. B. Smith. [Compensating him for the house in which the Legislature sat.]

In favor of directing Secretary of State to issue certain grants.

In favor of directing the Secretary of State to issue grants for lands, sold at the sale of the Cherokee lands in certain cases.

Relating to the public printing.

For repairing the steeple of the Presbyterian Church.

Concerning delinquent Sheriffs. [Acquits from all legal liability, those sheriffs who neglected to make proper returns of the Governor's election.]

Relating to the General Government.

Concerning specie change. [Requests our Senators and Representatives to have an act passed authorising the coining of specie change at the Mint.]

Requiring the Board of Internal Improvement to cause a survey for a rail road to be made from Greensboro' to the Fayetteville and Gaston Rail Road.

Relating to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. [Provides that the last quarter of the state's instalment shall be paid in such proportions as may be required of individuals.]

Concerning the Public Lands. [Declaring that the states, in whose favor Congress has not made appropriations of the public lands, are entitled to their just proportion.

In favor Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. [Allows him $650 for settling the claims of the state on the General Government for military service.]

Relating to Nagshead.

CONGRESSIONAL SCENES.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

One of the best things in the whole of Prentiss' speech was his sarcastic commentary on the code of morality by which Mr. Secretary Woodbury appears to have been regulated, in all his intercourse with these defaulting pets and favorites of the party.

He gave to Mr. Secretary a name which I apprehend will stick to him. He compared him to Mrs. Margery Lobkins (in Paul Clifford) or as she was familiarly called, Peggy or Peggy Lob; and he likened his mild advices to the leg treasurers, to the gentle admonitions with which that famous matron, when inspired by the spirit of moralizing addressed "Leetle Paul." Prentiss read aloud from Bulwer's novel, the advice of Mrs. Lobkins, and it struck every body as so apposite an illustration of the Secretary's morality, that every sentence was received with the keenest enjoyment. "Mind thy Kittyehism, child, (said the dame) and reverence old age. *Never steal!*—'specially *when any one be in the way* (loud laughter.) Be modest Paul; and stick to your situation in life. Read your Bible and talk *like a pious'un*. People goes by your words more than your actions, (renewed laughter.) If you wants what is not your own, try and do without it, and if you cannot do without it, take it away by *insinivation* not *fluster*. They as swindles does more and risks less *than they as robs*.

I can give you no idea of the delectable manner in which Prentiss recited this, nor of the impression it produced on his auditors. Had it been in order the galleries would have risen and huzzaed.

Better was to come—Mother Lobkins put in Paul's hand the sum of five half-pence, and one-farthing. "There, boy," quoth she, (and she shaked her head fondly, as she spoke, much of the fashion in which Mr. Secretary smoothed down his subordinates,) "you does right not to play for *nothing*, it's loss of time! But remember, play with them as be less than yourself;—and THERE YOU CAN GO FOR TO BEAT 'EM IF THEY SAYS YOU GO FOR TO CHEAT!"

Mr. Prentiss brought up with great power the application of the last passage. He reminded the House, that to "*go for to beat those who say you go for to cheat*," was the very spirit of Jacksonism. The law introduced by Jackson, was *club law*. Mr. Wise was an example. While pushing the investigations into the abuses of the Executive Department two sessions ago, he was obliged to go about with "his harness on." General Jackson had but to whistle and the Roderick Dhu men were ready to obey his behest.

"That whistle garrisoned the glen
At once with full five hundred men!"

They were driven to the wall and slam, who dared to look into the abuses and corruptions of the Government. The man who, animated with the love of his country, and hatred of oppression, and scorn for corruption, boldly expressed his sentiments, carried his life in his hand! He felt he might at any moment be exposed to the bludgeon or pistol.

In the State of Mississippi, two gentlemen of the highest character, public and private, were *shot down* for their pains in examining and attempting to expose the frauds, the corruptions, the abuses, in which the authorised petted and pampered officers of Government had indulged for years. It was for this Mr. Senator Poindexter was persecuted. It was because he dared to look into alledged defalcations, that the whole influence of the Administration, and the whole exertions of those who were bound together by the cohesive force of the plunder of the public, were directed against him. Mr. Prentiss took occasion to pronounce a eulogy on Mr. Poindexter, as just and merited, as it was eloquent in the expression.

Prentiss is excellent at illustration, and telling a story. While commenting on the slowness of the Secretary and the Administration to discover the existence of any defalcation, he introduced the following dialogue, which is no less illustrative of the position of Mr. Woodbury, than of the policy of Mr. Van Buren.

"And how did it happen Pat, that *Mother Van Buren* always kept in with the auld general, as he did?

"Why I'm thinking Murphy, it was because he always had *such a beast could, jist!*"

"And what had his having a *could* to do with the matter at all, at all?"

"Why did ye never hear, Murphy, my boy, of the Fox that had a *could*? Then I'll tell ye. Once there was a lion that wanted to know how polite all the beasts were. So he made a great smell in his den, with brimstone, or something else, I don't mind what jist, but it smelt enough to knock you down intirely; and then he called in the bear, and says he, "Good morning, *Mr. Bear*, and what d'ye think of the smell here this morning?" and says the bear, says he, "why it smells *bad*."—"Whats that you say?" says the lion, "take that, (says he, ating him up altogether!)—"Take that," and see if it will teiche yer politeness, ye unmannerly son of a Cub!" Now, when the bear was ate up, the lion called to the *Monkey* and asked him the same question precisely. Now the monkey seeing the bear that the lion had swallowed, lying dead in the corner (!) says he, "May it please yer Majesty" (says he,) "its jist the most delightful smell I ever smelt in my life, at all, at all." "So it is," (said the lion, patting him on the head easy like, so as to bate the breath clane out of his body)—"so it is," (said he,) "and now you'll not tell another lie soon, I'm thinking."

Now when the lion had kil't the bear and the monkey, he called in the *fox* to him, and, says he, (looking very savage, and ready to eat him up, if he should make the laste *fox paw* at all,) "Good morning *Fox*," says he, "how does my parlour smell today?" And, says the fox (wiping his nose with the brush of his tail, and pulling down his eye lid with his paw, as much as to say, "d'ye see any green there my honey?") "Faith," says he, "may it please yer Majesty, I've *a very bad could* this morning, and its me that can't smell at all, at all!" So the lion laughed, and told the fox he was a very clever baste, and that *he might tread in his footsteps if he could straddle wide enough*, and that all the other bastes should mind him, or he would eat them up as he had done the bear."

* * * * * *

Freedom of Suffrage.—The following is a copy of the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and now depending in that body:

A Bill to prevent the interference of certain Federal officers in elections.

To the end that the great powers given to the officers of the Federal Government, and other persons employed in its service, may not be used for the influencing of elections, which ought to be free and uncorrupt:

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, no marshal, or deputy marshal, no postmaster or deputy postmaster, no receiver or register of a land office, or any of their deputies or clerks, no surveyor general of the public lands, or any of his deputies or assistants, no collector, surveyor, naval officer, weigher, gauger, appraiser, or other officer or person whatsoever concerned or employed in the charging, collecting levying, or managing the customs, or any branch or part thereof, no engineer, officer, or agent employed or concerned in the execution or superintendence of any of the public works, shall, by word, message, or writing, or in any other way whatsoever, endeavor to persuade any elector to give, or dissuade any elector from giving, his vote for the choice of any person to be elected to their office of President and Vice President of these United States, or for the choice of any person to be a Senator or Representative in the Congress of the said United States, or for the choice of any person to be Governor or Lieutenant Governor of any State, or of any person to be a representative or member in the legislative department of any State of this Union, or for the choice of any person to serve in any public office established by the law of any of said States; nor shall any such officer or person intermeddle in any of the elections above mentioned, or use any means with intent to influence or control the same, otherwise than by giving his own vote; and every person offending therein shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, one moiety thereof to the informer, and the other moiety thereof to the United States aforesaid, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by any person that shall sue for the same, by action of debt, bill or complaint in any of the districts or circuit courts of the United States; and every person convicted, on any such suit, of the said offence shall thereby become disabled and incapable of ever bearing or executing any office or place of trust whatsoever under the said United States.

Every Thing on a Magnificent Scale.—A South American being asked by a worthy citizen of London, in a large company, what kind of a country South America was, replied: "Sir, every thing in South America is on a grand scale. Our mountains are stupendous, our rivers are immense, our plains are interminable, our forests have no end, our trees are gigantic, our miles are thrice the length of yours; and then (here he took a doubloon out of his pocket and laid on the table) look at our *guineas!*"

From the National Intelligencer, 8th inst.

MEETING OF SILK GROWERS, &c.

A meeting of the silk growers and others friendly to the culture of that article took place on the evenings of the 14th and 17th of December, at the vestry room of the New Baptist Church in this city. The weather was inhospitable, but, notwithstanding, a large audience was in attendance. Numbers of the Delegates from the Baltimore Convention were present; also, many members of Congress and citizens of standing.

Dr. T. P. Jones, being called upon to preside, took the chair, responding to the call with a few pertinent remarks. Mr. John F. Callan was appointed secretary.

The Rev. Mr. McLean, of New Jersey, being requested to address the meeting, did so very promptly, imparting much information in a manner highly interesting and satisfactory.

Mr. Olmstead, from Connecticut, exhibited a great variety of cocoons, silk in the thread and in the fabric. Amongst other fabrics, silk velvet vesting, and riband, of which three hundred yards per day were woven by a little girl about eight years old. He entertained the company with a variety of topics connected with the subject, and in a style which elicited frequent applause.

The company were also much indebted to Mr. Ellis, from New Jersey, and to Mr. Parsons, from Pennsylvania, for the abundant practical knowledge (as regards the raising the trees, the worms, the price of the silk, and comparative cost of production) which they imparted.

Mr. Potter, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, also addressed the meeting. The Commissioner of the Patent Office, Mr. Ellsworth, expressed his decided conviction that the silk culture was destined to become a great and important branch of national industry, and presented his views as an argument of great force and earnestness, proving himself to be intimately acquainted with the details of the subject. He also made some interesting remarks on the new method of manufacturing sugar from the sugar beet, and on the great improvement recently made in the preparation of flax for manufacture: justly showing that these three important products, which were peculiarly adapted to domestic industry, were calculated to produce the most beneficial results, in a moral as well as pecuniary point of view, to the citizens of the United States, as well as to the Indians who were advancing in civilization.

Mr. Nourse, of this city informed the meeting that he could testify to the fitness of our soil and location for this business, having tested it, as he observed, by experience; and invited his fellow-citizens and others to call upon him for any satisfaction which they might desire upon that point.

Among other items of information detailed, we remember the following as stated by some of the individuals above referred to, viz. that the amount of silk manufactures annually imported into our country is about $25,000,000; the annual amount of sewing silk consumed about $700,000; the profit of raising trees, at present prices, three or four hundred per cent. at the least; that American silk commands 25 per cent. more than any other, &c.

The above proceedings took place upon a motion offered by Mr. Floduardo Howard as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the climate and soil of our country are well adapted to the production of silk, and that it will be greatly to the interest of our people that they early engage in its culture."

The motion was carried *nem. con.*

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. James Hoban:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the gentlemen from abroad who have favored them with their views and experience upon the interesting subject of silk culture."

Before offering the resolution, Mr. H. addressed the meeting for a few moments, in a most impressive style. During his remarks, and at their close, he was warmly cheered by the meeting. He adverted, among other things to the comparative progress of the growth and manufacture of cotton with that of silk, and of the comparative effects likely to result. He also paid a handsome compliment to the citizens of the United States for their ingenuity and skill, and for their precocious achievements in arms, literature, and the arts.

This resolution was seconded by Dr. Buck, who took occasion to commend the gentlemen embraced in the resolution for the valuable services which they had rendered the Baltimore Convention by the information which they had imparted. He remarked that the citizens of Washington, especially the Silk Society, were under great obligations to some of these gentlemen for having ably advocated a motion to adjourn to this city, where the advantages of the public libraries, the patent office, and the presence of members of Congress afforded facilities for obtaining and disseminating information relative to their deliberations which no other place could afford. He concluded by moving that the thanks of the meeting be also accorded to Mr. J. Hoban, for the appropriate, eloquent, and patriotic address which he had just delivered; which, by drawing public attention to this important subject, will tend to give it an irresistible impetus.

The resolution, as amended was carried by acclamation.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Prosperity [illegible] not without many fears and distastes [illegible] adversity is not without comforts and hopes.

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The following intelligence from Mexico, by way of New Orleans is sufficiently important to occupy the most conspicuous place in our columns to-day.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the New Orleans Bulletin, Jan. 1.

A letter received yesterday, from Laguna, under date of the 15th of December, states: "By the arrival here of the British barque Pera, from Sacrificios, intelligence is obtained that Gen. Santa Anna had arrived at Vera Cruz with five thousand men; and the French soldiers and officers that were on shore, spiking the guns of the batteries, &c. were obliged to retreat to their boats, after losing several officers and men. It appears the terms of the capitulation of San Juan de Ulloa were, that the French should keep possession of the Castle and the Mexicans of Vera Cruz, until the decision of the King of France; but the blockade was to be raised immediately. The capitulation has been disapproved of, they say, by the Mexican Government, which HAS DECLARED WAR AGAINST FRANCE." The writer thinks the report to be true, as the garrison of Vera Cruz was not to exceed two thousand men; and when the French learned of Santa Anna's march with reinforcements, they landed on the morning of the 5th, to spike the guns of the batteries, and the fleet commenced throwing bombs into the barracks to dislodge the troops.

Another letter from Laguna, of the same date, says: "News is just received, confirming the report that Mexico HAS DECLARED WAR AGAINST FRANCE. No doubt now remains but that it is true, as I have seen the decree of Congress, authorizing the President to do so, if the French commenced hostilities; also the declaration of war by the President. It is also true that Santa Anna drove the French into the boats—received a severe wound in the engagement, and has since had his leg amputated. General Arista is a prisoner of the French."

The above information comes through sources entitled to the amplest credit.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

We received by yesterday evening's mail advices from New Orleans of the dates of the 5th and 6th of this month; the latest possible dates from that city. Under the date of the 6th the New Orleans Courier furnishes the following interesting intelligence:

"By the arrival of the schooners Cora and Selma, the former from Matamoras, and the latter from St. Juan de Ulloa, we have received the following verbal intelligence from the passengers we heard:

"The Cora left Matamoras on the 8th Dec. At that time every thing was perfectly quiet, but the citizens dreaded an attack from the Federalists, who were within three miles of the city of Matamoras, in number 500.

"From Vera Cruz we learn that Santa Anna was stationed within three miles of the city, and had 10,000 men under his command. He had issued a proclamation to the effect that he would support the Government at all hazards, and put down the French.

"The mails were stopped, and no communication allowed with the towns in rebellion."—*Ib.*

Benefit of Life Insurance.—A merchant of Baltimore, who died a few days ago, effected insurance on his life in March last, at the agency in that city of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, for the sum of $5,000, for which he paid the annual premium of one hundred dollars. He also took out a policy with the Baltimore Life Insurance Company for the same amount. He paid to each office the additional premium of fifty dollars for the privilege of making a voyage to Asia and back. He returned to Baltimore in October, and died of typhus fever. By this timely act of prudence, involving an expense of only *three hundred dollars*, his family will, before the expiration of this week, be put in possession of *ten thousand dollars*.

Giddiness not Felt in a Balloon.—I was at a friend's chambers, which are on a *second floor*, and looking down from an open window into the garden (the sill of the window being rather low) I became giddy, and was obliged to retire from it. At an elevation of twenty-seven hundred feet, I looked down upon St. Paul's—that is to say, from about eight times its own height—layers of smoke, like thin clouds, hanging just above the swell of the dome, and not the slightest inconvenience of the kind you expect did I or any of my travelling companions suffer from our exalted position. This is a curious fact; but a fact it is, which I doubt not will be corroborated by every person who has made trial of it.—*Poole's Crotchets in the Air.*

Steam versus Wind.—The steam-ship Royal William and the packet ship South America came out of New York on the 28th October. The Royal William reached the Mersey at noon Monday, 5th November; and the South America would, if she could have procured a pilot, have reached it on the evening of Wednesday, the 7th. At noon, on Monday, when the steamer entered the Mersey, the ship was off Tusker, and, had the wind continued favorable, would have reached Liverpool on the following day. The wind, however, veered round to the northeast, and prevented the South America from making way, giving the Royal William an advantage of two days and a half on the passage.

From the Raleigh Star of the 24th inst.

"ABOLITION IN NORTH CAROLINA."

The Standard [illegible] presented to the Senate from the Quakers in [illegible] and then the Whigs [illegible] insidious attempt to implicate [illegible] in the transaction. [illegible] sure that Federal Whiggery, [illegible] is opposing the way to assist their abolition allies."

Now, as happened to be present [illegible] occasion referred to, and from our [illegible] edge of the feelings manifested by [illegible] of both parties, are able to set the [illegible] right before the public. We did not [illegible] tion it is but a mere abstract of the proceedings because Mr. M. withdrew the memorials, and the Senate unanimously resolved [illegible] no notice should be taken of them on the Journal.

The facts are simply these: Mr. M. [illegible] head stated that he felt bound to present them as he had been requested to do so by a large and respectable portion of his constituents; but to show how far it was from his intention or desire to favor the views of the abolitionists, he would state that he was probably the largest slave-holder in that section of the country, and could not be blind to his own interest as to give countenance to their designs. Considerable excitement was manifested on all sides, and both administration and opposition Senators emphatically declared it was a subject that would not entertain on that floor. Mr. [illegible] wards especially, made some very excited remarks, which he concluded by saying he hoped the Senate would not be compelled to vote on the question; he should be loth to act, he could not trust himself to act upon it; but if required to do so, he would unhesitatingly vote against entertaining the subject. He hoped, however, the petitions would be withdrawn. The Senator from Guilford, he said, had discharged his duty ably, and he would now respectfully request him to withdraw the petitions. Mr. M. then rose, and remarked that the gentleman from Warren believed he had discharged his duty, and requested him to withdraw the memorials, he could do so upon which Mr. Edwards remarked that he gave him pleasure to say that the gentleman had not "only discharged his duty ably, but manfully."

And this is the great matter which the Standard makes the ground of bringing his grave charge that the whigs in the *State are opening the way to emancipation! Northern abolitionists!* O shame! where is thy blush!

We subjoin the petitions published in the Standard, with the remark, that we [illegible] that the Whig Senators were [illegible] and decided in kicking it out of the [illegible] no any of the other party. As to the [illegible] that Mr. M. "refused to present them as he said," we understand that it is [illegible] from being true, that the petitions were [illegible] ed about in the Senate, and any one [illegible] allowed to examine it who signified a [illegible] to do so.

"Petitions, from our yearly meeting of Society of Friends, held at New Garden, Guilford county, N. C. in the 11th month [illegible] the ensuing General Assembly."

"We entreat you to legislate for the [illegible] tion of Slavery in this State."

"Signed by direction of the meeting, by NATHAN MENDENHALL, Clk."

Mammoth Cheese.—A Cheese, [illegible] 700 pounds in now at the store of Messrs. [illegible] liam Orme, corner of 11th [illegible] and Pennsylvania avenue, where it will remain entire for one day, and will then be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. It is from the dairy of Col. Meacher, [illegible] ange county, New York, by whom it was presented, two years ago, to the President of the United States, and has been preserved with great care. Having been expressly for the President, and by [illegible] them whose chances are in high repute, may be supposed to be of the very quality. In the spirit of benevolence and charity, it has been given by the President to "the Female Union Benevolent Society" for the use of the Poor, to whom it is, therefore, the proceeds of the sale will be exclusively applied. For this purpose Mr. Orme has kindly consented to dispose of it without any other reward than the consciousness of aiding the needy.—*Nat. Int.*

John Smith vs. William Smith.—[illegible] ludicrous incident took place when [illegible] two respectable names were called [illegible] less than twenty-five litigants all [illegible] "Here," simultaneously. The crier [illegible] absolutely puzzled, but, wishing [illegible] best, he ventured again: "John Smith [illegible] William Smith." "Here!" roared a [illegible] gry-looking baker, who had just [illegible] Court. Matters got still more [illegible] ted. "Vich is the Bill Smith [illegible] nineteen bob for bread?" said the [illegible] Nobody answered. "Vich is the Bill [illegible] as brews the beer score?" "I do," [illegible] about one half of the Smiths present [illegible] was a considerable time before the [illegible] ous family of the "Smiths" were [illegible] in any thing like order. None would [illegible] the "halfpenny worth of bread," but [illegible] dy denied the "sack."—*London paper.*

Iowa in confusion.—Strife has arisen between Gov. Lucas and the Iowa Territorial legislature as a question of power. The Governor insists that all laws and resolutions must be approved by him before they are of any force. The legislative body dispute this. Both parties are excited—and all public business is delayed in consequence.

State Legislature.—This body adjourned on Tuesday morning last, after a session of *fifty-one* days. The proceedings are brought up in our last to Saturday. The Titles of the Acts passed, will obviate the necessity of a more detailed account. Legislative bodies have been frequently censured during the last day or two of their sitting, as *Slaughter-houses*; and the remarks of the simile will be acknowledged, at least as regards our Legislature, by the multitude of Bills and Resolutions which were *killed* on the last business day of the Session.

* * * * * *

Let us, then, be consoled for the temporary failure of many important schemes, to whose success we have looked with anxiety and interest; since our Legislators have erected on a firm and immovable pedestal the honor and the prosperity of their State. Many propositions of incalculable benefit have heretofore been defeated by the artifices of demagogues who have been enabled to impose upon the credulity of the people. The machinations of these persons will be overthrown, when the honest yeomanry of the land view, in its true light, the immense advantage to be derived from a liberal system of Internal Improvements.

Let the voters of the several Districts sanction the Bill for establishing Common Schools and they will have founded on a secure and permanent basis the welfare and honor of their State. They will place our free institutions on an eminence not to be shaken by the attacks of fanaticism or violence—against whom been the storm of faction and discontent may in vain hurl its fury. The popular intelligence is the mighty lever of a free government; in despotic and tyrannical nations alone, can ignorance hope to defy the supremacy of reason and of justice. We hail as the harbinger of a brighter and happier era, the passage of the Bill by our Legislature. Its success will be the downfall of error and corruption. Popular demagogues can no longer stand up before an honest and well-meaning constituency, and rail against measures calculated to advance the prosperity of their State. Such efforts will be looked upon in their true light, and frowned down by the voice of popular condemnation. The demagogue may, in vain, endeavor to propagate his heresies; visionary upstarts may solicit encouragement and success with no avail. Their motives and purposes will be understood and reprobated; and their untiring exertions against correct and salutary principles will have no more effect with the people, than have the foaming waves on the flinty rock, against whose sides they dash and break with impotent fury.

Some gentlemen in the Legislature seemed to be afraid of shocking public sentiment by this decided stand. We are confident they will be mistaken. The people of North-Carolina will not withhold their assent to a measure, the benefits of which are to be the property and inheritance of their children. In taxation for ordinary purposes the application is unknown and imperceptible; but, in this instance, it is expended in full view of their own homesteads—it is seen in the school house, the laughing throngs of innocent children, and in the daily improvement of their own offspring. However strong may be their grasp upon property, here is a temptation irresistible. It is the *draft* of childhood and of innocence on the overflowing treasury of a Parent's heart. And will it be dishonored? "O, holy nature, thou don't never plead in vain."—*Raleigh Register.*

The Ancient Greek and Roman Table.—The difference between the diet of the ancients and that of us moderns, is very striking. The ancient Greeks and Romans used no alcoholic liquor, it being unknown to them; nor coffee, nor tea, nor chocolate, nor sugar, nor even butter; for Galen informs us he had seen butter but once in his life. They were ignorant of the greater number of our tropical spices, as clove, nutmeg, mace, ginger, Jamaica pepper, cayenne, pimento. They used neither buckwheat nor French beans, nor spinach, nor sago, tapioca, salep, arrow root, nor potato or its varieties; nor even carrots, but a sort of marsh grown bean; nor many of our fruits, as the tamarind, orange, nor American maize. Of the other hand, they ate substances which we now neglect—the mallow, the herb ox tongue, the sweet acorn, the lupin. They used greatly radish, lettuce sorrel. They liked the flesh of wild asses, of little dogs, of the dormouse, of the fox, of the bear. They eat the flesh of paraquets, and other rare birds, and hazards. They were fond of a great many fish, and shell fish, which we now hold in no esteem. They employed as seasonings, rue and asafœtida.—*Dr. Dick's Dict. and Register.*

Total Loss of an Iron Steam vessel.—By accounts from Hamburgh of the 20th October, we learn that the new iron steamboat the Eagle, lately built in this country, and destined to ply on the Elbe, between Hamburgh and Dresden, went down in a violent storm on the night of the 20th October, near Amelank. The crew were saved in a pilot boat and arrived safely in Hamburgh. The vessel had only left Yarmouth the preceding Thursday. During her voyage out she filled so much with water as to extinguish the fire of the engine.—*Globe.*

Adversity.—The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude, which, in morals, is the more heroical virtue.

Charlotte:

Friday, January 25, 1839.

☞ *Our Senators.*—Mr. Brown presented on the 14th inst. in the Senate, the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of North Carolina, called the "*Instruction Resolutions.*" The course our Senators intend to pursue will be discovered from the following passage at arms between them and Mr. Clay. Such special pleading as they resort to can have no other effect than to lessen them in the estimation of the public. It would certainly have been more to their honor if they had waited until they had received the resolutions from an official source, then presented them to Congress and there let the matter rest, for no Whig, we presume, believes they had any intention of resigning, even though they had received an *Irishman's hint.* They are a little too much afraid of letting the Whigs get a majority in the Senate. They no doubt would have been for following the course of the Connecticut Senators if they had received *mandatory instructions* and been hunting for the causes of the change—and no doubt some Kentucky Missionaries or the "dead monster" would have been blamed for it.

Mr. Brown took leave to express his regret that the General Assembly had indulged in some improper reflections upon the course of the Senate; but though they had departed from the course due to a public body, he would not withhold them. He did not know whether to consider them in the light of instructions, to be considered as mandatory upon the Senators from that State, or only as a recommendation, leaving to the Senators the discretion to act according to their own judgment. He had always recognized the right of instruction in its fullest extent. Was the omission of mandatory expressions in the resolutions to be considered as accidental? He thought not. They appeared to have been omitted by design. He referred to the history of the exercise of the right of instruction by the North Carolina Legislature, in order to show that they had always drawn a distinction between the recommendations and mandatory resolutions; on some occasions, they had unitormly commended their Senators to take a certain course.

There was also on the face of those resolutions a direct attack upon the right of instruction.—They spoke of the expunging resolution as an act of servility to the Executive; but the expunging was done by the private order of the majority of the States of this Union, and in obedience to the power of instruction. But further, he and his colleague, to remove all doubt, applied to the Legislature to know whether the resolutions were instructions or not. The Legislature had evaded the question; and, therefore, he was led to the conclusion that it was not their intention to commit themselves to an instruction. On what principles then, could the General Assembly suppose that their Senators would consider them as instructions? He viewed the resolutions for all these reasons, as not binding upon the Senators from North Carolina. What would the effect be if we were to obey these resolutions? A great question of civil liberty and popular right is involved in the matter. If we surrendered our seats under any thing less than mandatory instructions, we should depart from the principles of instructions. It would be placing a sword in the hands of our political adversaries, and enable them to drive us from our seats, and refuse afterwards to recognize the right of instruction. At a great crisis like this, it became public men not to falter nor to halt. If the Legislature had instructed him he would bow to their instructions. He moved that the resolutions be read and laid on the table.

Mr. Strange made some remarks on the subject, as the most respectful mode he could adopt of explaining to his constituents the course which he should pursue. From his political opponents, he was aware that he had no favor to expect nor even justice, and even his political friends would differ in opinion as to the duty required of him.

Nothing could induce him to obey a command which would impeach the party with which he had acted and with which a majority of the Senate had acted. He should be proud, to the latest hour of his existence, of his participation in the deed condemned by these resolutions. The deed was done at the command of the States of this Union. The State of North Carolina, through her General Assembly, did instruct their Senators to expunge from the Journals a certain resolution condemning an act of the President, and that instruction remained now in full force, and unrepealed. If he could consider the resolutions now before him as an instruction, he would unhesitatingly resign his seat at the end of this session. But, as they were not instructions, he did not feel required cowardly to abandon his post, and leave it to be filled by his political adversaries. The letter written by him and his colleague to the Legislature, for an explanation of the meaning of the resolutions, was written in good faith, whatever might question it; and the reply of the Legislature left him at liberty to consider the resolution as a mere expression of the opinion of individuals. But, at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, it was his intention to give them an opportunity to decide whether to be represented by a federalist or a despot.

Mr. Clay, of Ky., said, as the Legislature of N. Carolina had no representative here, on this subject, and as he subscribed to each and all of their resolutions, he would say a few words on the subject.

In the first place, he was sorry to hear the gentleman, (Mr. Strange,) say that he expected injustice from his political adversaries; and he was also sorry to hear the other Senator say, that the resolutions were disrespectful to this body. If they were couched in contemptuous and disrespectful language, the rules of the Senate would prevent any Senator from presenting them.

Mr. Brown said he made a distinction between papers presented by individuals and by sovereign States.

Mr. Clay continued: A disrespectful paper could not be presented from any quarter; but the language of the resolutions was not of this character. They spoke indeed of the expunging act as an act of servility; and, it had also been his opinion, which he had often declared, that it was an act derogatory to the dignity and independence of this body. To the doctrine of instructions he gave a qualified assent, according to the old sentiments of 1798. He considered the duty of the representatives to reflect the well known and ascertained will of his constituents as a mirror. Is there but one word that will answer—no other word but the word *instruct*? Is there no other language instantaneous to that? If the Legislature simply express their will, is not that equivalent to the word *instruct*? Nay, more, is it not more respectful to those receiving the instructions to avoid than to use the word *instructions*? Infinitely more so, and I am more ready to comply with the wishes of any man, if he speaks to me in a courteous and polite manner, than if he made use of mandatory language.

It is respectful to the party instructed to omit the word. To his man Charles he never gave an imperative order. He told him, that he would be very much obliged to him to do so and so, and Charles did it, with as much alacrity as he would, were he to say, Charles, you are hereby *instructed* to do so and so. He was very sorry that the Senators from North Carolina could not find it in their hearts to yield obedience to the wishes of so large and importune and respectable State as North Carolina—a State that seldom spoke her sentiments in this solemn form, and never, except upon very importune occasions.

Mr. Clay adverted to that part of the resolutions relative to the great subject of public lands; and expressed his pleasure that the State had made known their wishes before the wild and mischievous project, before the Senate, had passed.

Mr. Strange said he was not in the habit of looking to the Senator from Kentucky of fate for advice. He must act on his own judgment in interpreting the language of the Legislature of N. Carolina. He did not stand in the same relation to the people of North Carolina that the Senator's man Charles did to him. He was not their slave. He said the Assembly of North Carolina had often made a difference between a resolution of request and a resolution of instruction.

As to the public lands, he had come to the conclusion, the sentiment of North Carolina was against the Graduation Bill, and he should oppose it. At the last session he voted for the bill, supposing it to be acceptable to the people of his State.

Mr. Brown disputed the jurisdiction of the Senator from Kentucky in this case. Holding as that gentleman did the doctrines of a higher tone than the federal black cockade doctrines, and wanting, as he often had, the expression of popular will, it did not become him to lecture the Senators from North Carolina on this subject. The State, it was well known, had instructed their Senators to expunge the censure of the President, and they did it openly and boldly, and not by a mean shuffling prevarication—not by a fraud on the right of instruction. The Senator had put the case of his man Charles. He would put another. Suppose a slave should three times ask a favor from his master, would he think it proper to apply the fourth time. The Senator, as rumor said, was about to apply the fourth time to the people for the Presidency. His constituents would be exceedingly obliged for advice from a gentleman who had coalesced with the abolitionists, and fastened upon the South the Tariff system. He protested against the right of the Senator.

Mr. Clay, of Ky., said he was very sorry to be the means of putting the gentleman from North Carolina in such a passion. He was sorry too that the gentleman should be obliged to consider his instructions as a "mean shuffling prevarication," and "a fraud upon the right of instruction."

Mr. Brown said, I did not allude to my instructions in that manner.

Mr. Clay. The gentleman certainly used the expressions and applied them to the Resolutions presented by him, or they would have had no application at all. He claimed no jurisdiction over the gentleman, and if he had, he would be reluctant to exercise it upon such subjects. If the gentleman had contented themselves with merely presenting their resolutions without commenting upon the course of his political opponents, he should not have interposed a word. The Senator ought to recollect also that he was not subject to the jurisdiction of the gentleman—but he had undertaken to pass judgment upon some of his acts. If he had contributed to the establishment of the Tariff, as the gentleman supposed, he ought to recollect that he also contributed to the compromise.

He did not intend to interfere between the Senators and their constituents; but when they attempted to cavil at the right of instruction, and put it upon a single word, and thus impugn the old doctrine of instruction as understood by the republicans of the old school, he thought he was justified in stepping forward in defence of that doctrine.

☞ *A Leg Treasurer.*—The New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that Mr. Swartwout was in Liverpool when the Royal William steam-ship left.—It is stated by the Commercial Advertiser of the 9th inst. that he had given a grand banquet to his friends, American and English, the cost of which was SEVEN POUNDS STERLING to a man, (over 31 dollars a head.) This will do pretty well for a man who has stolen over $1,000,000 belonging to Uncle Sam.

☞ In the House of Representatives on the 14th inst. Mr. Williams of this State, introduced a resolution condemning the waste of public time by Congress, in long speeches instead of acting. Very good.

☞ The Alexandria Gazette states that it is reported that letters have been received from Nashville, which state that Gen. Jackson has been turned out of church for *horse swearing.*

☞ Gen. Wm. A. Bull, of Abbeville district, has been shockingly murdered. The horrid deed is supposed to have been perpetrated by his own negroes, seven of whom have been lodged in jail on suspicion.

☞ The Treasurer of the State of Maine estimates the *bounty on Wheat* to be paid by that State for the past year to be from $125,000 to $150,000.

☞ An attempt was made a few days ago to rob the Union Bank of Charleston. The rogue managed to secrete himself in the cellar among the coal so as to elude the nightly examination by two of the officers of the Bank. He bored augur holes in the flooring so as to make a space large enough to admit his body—he broke open all the desks and drawers and stole about 70 or 80 dollars in money, besides some articles of clothing.

☞ A gang of counterfeiters, incendiaries, horse-thieves, &c. arrested a short time ago in Columbus, Ga., has been tried, found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary, from 7 to 20 years.

☞ The Graduation Bill has passed to its third reading in the Senate.

☞ A man by the name of Wilson, from Harrisburg, was expelled on the 24th ult. from the Senate of Texas, for using profane language in his place, and resisting the officers of the Senate.

Delaware Legislature.—The Delaware Gazette says the House of Representatives has by a vote of 11 to 9, INDEFINITELY POSTPONED the resolution from the Senate, fixing on Thursday, the 17th inst. for a joint meeting of both Houses to go into an election for United States' Senator. Thus ends the contest—at least for the present.

The Maysville, Ky. Monitor of the 3d instant states that at that time there was not in the place as much as two hogsheads of sugar, and that Coffee, Molasses, &c. were equally scarce. Sugar was retailing at 25 cents per lb.

The U. S. Branch Mint established in the Georgia gold region, has received gold bullion amounting in value to $140,000, since February last.

From the North Carolina Standard.

MR. LOCKE: Sir, my attention was this day directed to a long and angry article in this day's Register, signed A. Myers; I entertain no unkind feeling for the Hon. Senator from Anson, and have only to regret that he should have thought proper to have vented so much spleen against me, in consequence of the article in the Standard. I have read the article alluded to since, and in strict candor I cannot discover one *word*, which I do not conscientiously believe to be correct except a typographical error, in "running up the Anson line," instead of the Cabarrus line. I have understood that the Hon. Senator (like myself) is subject to fits of dyspepsia, if so, much allowance is to be made, for it has been considered, that in dyspepsia, all other diseases are united. If there is any thing in the article published in the Standard, necessarily calculated to wound the most exquisite sensibility, I am not able to perceive it. It contains no charge against any person, nor even a harsh expression. In order to tranquilize the Senator's sensibilities so far as in my power, I will promise him never again, (as a Legislator) to afford him ground of displeasure.

S. FOX.

January 7th, 1839.

We the undersigned, members of the Senate of North Carolina for the year 1838, having read in the North Carolina Standard of the 2d of January, (present) an article, under the head, Mr. Fox's division of Mecklenburg and Anson; and having been requested by Dr. Fox, to state our opinions as to the correctness of the history, and ultimate defeat of the Bill, proposing to form a new county out of parts of Anson and Mecklenburg, (so far as the Senate was concerned,) and as reported in said article—and also as to the correctness of the statements there made of the remarks of Dr. Fox, in reference to the said Bill; do confidently say, that to the best of our recollection, the statement in the Standard is correct. And do further affirm, that we do not believe, any efforts of Dr. Fox, or of Mr. Myers could have procured the passage of the Bill in *the Senate*, even provided no amendment had been proposed: as no Bill for dividing a county has passed that body at the present session, except the county of Buncombe, though many were presented, and none whose claims were not stronger than those of Mecklenburg and Anson.

JAMES KERR, of Caswell.	JOHN EXUM.
JESSE COOPER,	J. ALLISON,
THOMAS BAKER,	JAS. HOULDER,
SAML. WHITAKER,	J.W. WILLIAMS.

Bank of the State.—At a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz: Duncan Cameron, Wm. Boylan, Geo. W. Mordecai, John H. Bryan, Chas. Manly, Wm. Peace and Alfred Jones.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing the satisfaction of the Stockholders at the manner in which the affairs of the Institution have been managed for the past year.—*Ral. Register.*

Republic of Texas.—The chief officers, as lately appointed, are as follows:

M. B. LAMAR, *President.*
BERNARD E. BEE, *Secretary of State.*
SYDNEY S. JOHNSON, *Secretary of War.*
MENUCAN HUNT, *Secretary of the Navy.*
RICHARD G. DUNLAP, *Secretary of Treasy.*
CHARLES WATROUS, *Attorney General.*
T. J. RUSK, *Chief Justice.*

The Alexandria Gazette mentions, as a report, that Col. R. M. Johnson will not be a candidate for re election as Vice President of the United States.

It is stated that Gen. Harrison has declined to accept the Anti-Masonic nomination for the Presidency, in anticipation of the decision of the Whig National Convention. Good.

ST. LOUIS, DEC. 31.

We are pained to announce that Lieut. S. Tibbatts, of the U. S. Army, a young officer of highly respectable standing, cut his throat in this city on Saturday evening, and died immediately afterwards.—*Jour.*

Henry Clay.—We take great pleasure in stating, that a free and unreserved interchange of sentiment with the members of the Legislature, justifies us in stating that there was not a Whig in that body who does not warmly espouse the cause of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, in preference to any other candidate. It is not party attachment alone that his friends feel for him, but an attachment that springs from the best feelings of the heart, the strongest and most enthusiastic that can rule there. And why is this? Because his simplicity and singleness of character, his unassuming and frank department, the grandeur (if we may be allowed the expression) of his patriotism, the purity of his principles, and his unfaltering courage in proclaiming them, endear him to all generous men. Slander and calumny have assailed him, but he has out-lived it, and no man now exists in America more influential in the National Councils, or more ardently beloved by those who know him. The appellation of an American Statesman, in its broadest and most elevated definition, belongs to him. For about 35 years he has occupied a conspicuous position in the public eye, taking an active part in all the great measures which have distinguished our legislation, fixing the public gaze, and commanding applause for his eloquence, his magnanimity and his total disregard of self-interest.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Atherton Humbug.—We copy from the National Intelligencer some curious, and evidently authentic, statements, as to the manner in which Mr. Atherton's resolutions were concocted and passed. It appears that *two* caucuses were held on the subject. At the first, resolutions were adopted in which the question was decided in favour of the South, it being expressly provided that no abolition petition "should be *entertained or considered by the House.*" It was afterwards found, or feared, that when the resolutions should be offered to the House in this shape, the Northern members would not vote for them; therefore another caucus was held, and a most essential alteration made, by striking these words out—so as to leave the question of reception in dispute and doubt; the *Northern* portion of the party interpreting in favour of reception, while the Southern assert the contrary.

We hold it altogether inexcuseable in Southern representatives to go into caucus at all with Northern men on the subject of abolition. It would be wrong even if they received concessions. But in this case the *concession was from them to the abolitionists.* The Southern members of the Van Buren Party went into caucus with Northern anti-Slavery men—severed themselves from their colleagues—and treated the vast and sacred question which involves the safety and existence of their country, as matter of secret arrangement with a party known to be base and faithless. They gave up the point of reception of abolition petitions,—for doing which, in 1836, Henry L. Pinckney was declared, by many of their own party, to be a *traitor!*—*Columbia Telescope.*

We have received accounts from Washington confirmatory of the rumored dissatisfaction of Mr. Calhoun with the administration. That gentleman, it is now confidently asserted, is preparing to take another leap. The initiatory steps have been taken. What new position he will assume, we will not undertake to predict. He will "define" it himself, or some of his Lieutenants in the House will do it for him, before many moons.—*Richmond Whig.*

Maine.—The Legislature of Maine convened at Augusta on the 2d inst. Job Prince, V. B., of Oxford county, was chosen President of the Senate, and Hannibal Hamlin, V. B., Speaker of the House. The latter received 100 votes against 65 for E. H. Allen, and 4 scattering.

DIED

In this county, on the 20th instant, DAVID B. REID, in the 19th year of their age.

In Georgetown, S. C., on the 22d ult., of scarlet fever, JOSIAS, youngest son of Mr. E. Waterman. This is the fourth child lost by Mr. Waterman in the space of seven weeks.

Edinburg Encyclopedia.

THIS work in 18 Vols I will sell for $100 cash. Apply soon to me in Stool Creek P. O.

E. HARRIS.

Jan. 18, 1839. 1mp

Tailoring.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in the above BUSINESS, will carry it on under the firm of

GRAHAM AND JAMISON.

They will be able to execute all orders in their line with as much promptness and in as fashionable and workmanlike manner, as any other shop in these parts.

Persons who have never been well fitted are invited to try them and then judge for themselves.

A. GRAHAM.
DAVID JAMISON.

Charlotte, Jan. 23, 1839. 9437

P. S. Those indebted to me by open account are requested to close the same immediately by Cash or Note. Such as neglect this notice till after the February Court, must not blame me if they should have to pay cost. A. GRAHAM.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

(From the Cincinnati Gleaner and Sentinel.)

LIFE'S PILGRIMAGE.

As runs Red Dawn discloses,
The sufferings of the present hour are not worthy
to be compared with the glory which shall be re-
vealed in us hereafter.

A wanderer of earthly breast
Inquisitively here leaneth of rest,
And pauses in these "pilgrim shades,"
The God and the flowers are gay—
The birds fill the air with sweet songs;
The birds fill to happy to stay,
And sprinkles the shades prolonged.
Though ill may be passing and gone,
And in a full chorus
Their hearts with fondlings and song,
And foliage bereft of delight.
At night in deep slumbers inclined,
Enjoying their repose with hot incense
The morning sun brightly may shine,
But memorial hours of their flight.
The day, like the night, fast in pain
Unable to rise therefore to sight;
Each object appears but the same,
And nothing is suitably new bright.
For beauty, the outside's stricken—
Though complete might thrill at the lay.
Her home, with her heavenly tenth,
Heedless their mind with a sigh.
The time in the journey of life,
The pilgrim of earth thus finds him-
Surrounded by sorrow and strife,
Neglected, derided, fatigue.

But say not, that weeper, nor think—
Though accused by the wealthy and proud,
And orators of boisterous drink—
They share not the favors of God.
Afflicted 'tis true, but they know
Afflictions spring not from "the dust or
And when from this "prison house" go,
Their portion will be with the just.
Then sigh not, my soul, to be free,
But patiently wait thy release;
The moment of time may not be
Compared to eternity's peace!

The Good Samaritan.

A CONTRAST.—All nations, from the remotest ages, have had chiefs, but Columbus gave Israel out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Most so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon so unknown a course, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have restored my youth. I can then, on the confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 267 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most distinguished citizens of this or another land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been injured by the use of calomel or mineral preparations of the day, will find our vegetable, and the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true means to regain and secure good health. JOHN MOFFAT.

GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and in many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. The proof, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they unexceptionably act, as to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ordering them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their cause, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whom they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious compounds, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever.—They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently in some quarters, philosophical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered to so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the cordials impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected causes behind, as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, sometimes disastrous, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular nostrumists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of them well-informed men against the quack medicines of the day. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which infinitely depends upon the purity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and regulated by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and circulates, in sounds the banner of health in the lightning check.

The following are among the distressing varieties of human disease, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind:—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Illtemper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. *Costiveness*, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within 24 hrs. *Bowel and Cholic*, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by preventing the laborious operation of the system upwards. *Fevers of all kinds*, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the agencies of temperament of the system, and this through evacuation of all deleterious accumulations in the bowels. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Dropsy* of all kinds, by cleansing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder, they operate most delightfully on those miserable objects, and hence have many times been known to relieve in a few days, cases which had been given up by the whole round of Grand Juke Practice, by abstracting from the carriage of the blood in the dropsy cannot, in which these organs cannot; *Asthma and Consumption*, by relieving the air cells of the lungs from the pressure, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed threaten hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases—*Scurvy, Ulcers and Scrofulous Sores*, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; *Scarlet Eruptions and Skin Diseases*, by their salutiferous effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the natural seats of which destruction all Eruptive complaints. *Sallow Cheeks*, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas*, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. *Coughs and Influenza*, and always be cured by one dose, or by two even for the worst cases. *Piles*, require a remedy for their cure, that strengthens and cleanses the entire system, the Vegetable Life Pills answer a double purpose. *Female Complaints*, in all cases, require a gentle, but searching medicine. It is well known to numbers in this city, that the Proprietor of these Life Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried this medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the hasty and unscrupulous practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The dose is from 2 to 8, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the ease may require: those most robust, or of very active habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently purgative change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are much constipated. They may be taken by the most delicate female under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in latter periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and then continue to keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken where the patient is very active. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—to operate full every two hours, till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, too glowing vigor through-out the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fail in the slightest incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most ill-paired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals; or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Their indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 267 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headache, the dizziness, &c.—All persons whose constitutions appear to require, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, drive all pressure from the head, restore complexion, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. Also, take a tablespoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For them of a delicate or debilitated Constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

For further particulars of the above Medicine see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be had on application at the Printing Office in Charlotte, where the Medicine is for sale.

Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 267 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. Letters, post paid, will receive immediate attention.

T. J. HOLTON, *Agent.*

For Sale,

A PIANO FORTE, of superior tone. Inquire of
W. M. REID.
Jan. 16, 1839. 143

Store House to Rent.

WILL be rented at 12 Dollars per month, the STORE ROOM occupied by the estate of the late Jas. M. Hutchison, until the 1st day of January, 1840. It is situated on the Main-street in the business part of the town, one door south of Col. Alexander's Tavern.

THOS. J. HUTCHISON, Ex'r.
Hunter Owen, Jan. 2, 1839. 143

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Book Account, are earnestly requested to call between now and the County Court, and close them by Cash or Note; as I must positively close my Books after that time, as I am not willing to carry them over to another year.

THOS. HARRIS.
Jan. 9, 1839. 143

NOTICE.

ON the 20th of this instant, I will rent for the term of 3, or 5 years, the Store-House lately occupied by John J. Dunlap, decd., which is a part of Mr. Springs's Brick Building, near the Court-house, well adapted for a store, with a large counting room and good cellar.

DAN'L ALEXANDER, Adm'r.
Jan. 2, 1839. 142

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *A. & W. Alexander*, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The subscribers render their sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal encouragement which they have received, and would remind them that on the new year commences the business of the last year should be settled as soon as possible, and we hope our friends who have accounts will call and settle them either by Cash or Note, without further notice.

ADAM ALEXANDER.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1839. 131tf

N. B. The Business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of *Alexander & Brothers* at the old stand, one door south of the Post Office, where they intend to keep a good stock of

GOODS,

and will sell on the most reasonable terms.

ADAM ALEXANDER.
WM. ALEXANDER.
C. T. ALEXANDER.
Jan. 1, 1839. 131tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscribers are now receiving a fresh supply of Fall and Winter

Goods,

consisting of every variety of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Queensware,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

all of which are offered to purchasers upon terms the most accommodating. Those who intend to pay *CASH* will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine—more than an ordinary difference is now made between *CASH & CREDIT*.

We have a number of debts due us, contracted in 1837—it is expected of all such, that payment be made forthwith. Interest will positively be charged on all accounts over 12 months' standing, and collections made without reserve after the 1st of January next.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
Charlotte, Oct. 31, 1838. 126tf

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
Lancasterville, S. C.

THE Subscriber having made the necessary of taking possession of his Public House of Entertainment in the village of Lancaster, takes this method of informing the public that his House is again open for the reception of

Travellers.

Drovers can be supplied with Lots for stock contiguous to water, and Corn furnished at the market prices. Those who may favor him with their custom may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render their stay agreeable.

L. SECRIST.
Nov. 7, 1838. 145tf

Important Information!

To those suffering with Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps & Spasms!

THE utility of E. S. FENNARDS *Remedy for Cholera* has ceased to be a problem. Experience, the only sure foundation of Medical as on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectually established what the judicious composition of the Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various indications which occur in the course of these diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually designated as Cholera complaints, and the Proprietor to anticipate from the first of all experiments, however, that of mere competent to disinterested apparently and to decide justly upon the effects of a medicine, must be the best; and with such is he fever, even the most fastidious in their motives must lay aside their prejudices.

The indications of cure are to tranquillize the stomach and bowels, equalize the excretive pulsing and purging; to allay the increased irritability of the intestines, giving rise to increased peristaltic motion; to relieve that rheumatic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of chronic diarrhœa sometimes accompanied with inflammation and ulceration; to overthrow the spasms; equalize the circulation, and restore warmth to the surface; remove congestion of the internal organs; and to relieve the morbid irritability of the brain and nervous system;—all of which has been effected by the use of *Bennett's Remedy for Cholera*; certificates of which have been given at various times of the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.

☞ Look to the Certificates and directions which accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence that can be given. For sale by Williams & Boyd.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Notice.

HAVING purchased the entire interest of the late firm in the store, I am now prepared to settle all debts heretofore contracted by said firm, and will be punctual in my payments. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts by Cash or Note, as I am determined to close the business by the February Court.

JAMES WALKER.
Jan. 1, 1839. 131

Mallum Spalding Wanted.

JUST received a fresh supply of Goods of every description, which I will sell low for Cash.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
Dec. 18, 1838. 128

[redacted]

THE [redacted] of this old village, who is unable to support [redacted] and will yourself." Others who are only troubled [redacted] Dr. Peters' are particularly [redacted] and [redacted] recommended [redacted] and [redacted] to [redacted] always [redacted] Dr. Peters would impress this fact upon the public, that his pills are not a quack nostrum, but a scientific compound of vegetable extracts, the result of many years' study and experience, as a professional man, and have been used in his own practice and family for many years, and are now offered to the public at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of Dr. Vegetable Pills is, that while very powerful in their effects they are perfectly mild and gentle in their action. Hence the possibility of administering them with safety to persons of the most delicate constitution, and to infants of the tenderest age.

Peters' Vegetable Pills are now regarded by those who have had an opportunity to examine upon their merits, as an unobjectionable PUBLIC BLESSING.

Without an exception in ten or twenty, no medicine has opened with such rapidity and given such universal satisfaction.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. No. 720 Liberty street, New York. Boxes [illegible] 25 Pills. Price 50 cents.

A Catalogue of Reasons

For using Dr. Peters' Celebrated Vegetable Pills.

1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.

2. Because they are composed of elements which have the power to do good, or an immense number of cases, without preventing the power to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a secret medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.

4. Because they are not expensive, to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are most effective to operate.

5. Because they are recommended as a standard medicine by the regular faculty.

6. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame.

7. Because they are cheap and portable, and will retain all their virtues in full vigor, in any climate, and for any length of time.

8. Because, notwithstanding their searching and quickness, they are one of the most mild and gentle medicines which has yet been discovered.

9. Because they create nothing unusual for nature, causing a good appetite.

10. Because in cases of sickness or disorderedness, by their healthy influence on the excited state of the body, they have a most happy effect, tranquilizing, and invigorating the mind.

11. Because they effect their cures without the usual inconvenience of taking pills, abstinence and privations.

12. Because as a tonic to bring on convalescent health, as a purifier of the general system, they are a sovereign remedy for sick head-ache.

13. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved.

14. Because as their operations counteract no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life.

15. Because when once introduced into a family, or a village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general consumption.

16. Because a number of the wonderful cures they have effected, can be substantiated without any undue means being resorted to, to procure testimonials.

17. Because their composition is such, that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of young, mid, or temperate climates.

18. Because two, or three, are in general sufficient for a dose—as that, so in the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

19. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity of the medicine can occur through the carelessness of a hired assistant.

20. Because they purify the [illegible] without [illegible]

[illegible] operations with which they may at the same [illegible] be administered to children and even to infants in small quantities, half a pill for instance, to produce the slightest danger.

21. Because their virtues are [illegible] extolled proprietors, for their searching influence on young ladies whose [illegible] from the changes of life, as directed by the laws of Nature.

22. And lastly, because they will acknowledge to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Sickness, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Leprosy of Spleen, Piles, Chills, Heartburn, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched, or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, which a mild but effective medicine may be required.

In short the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are one of the best preparations of modern days, and altogether [illegible] as a general tonic of healthy alliteration.

☞ Be careful to inquire for *Peters' Vegetable Pills*. They are for sale in Charlotte, at the Store of Williams & Boyd.

August 31, 1838. 116tf

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1839. 6tf

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business will be taken at this Office.

Writing Paper.

WE have a small quantity of Foolscap paper for sale by the quire. Inquire at the Printing Office.

JUST PRINTED, a supply of Bank NOTES.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JANUARY 3.

Brandy, Peach	91	Feathers	45
do Apple	[illegible]	Iron	3½ a5
Bacon	11 a 12	Molasses	30 a 37
Beeswax	29	Nails, cut	11
Bale Rope	8 a 12½	Sugar, loaf	9 a 12
Coffee	12½ a 13½	Lard	10 a 10
Cotton	10 a 11½	Lumber	16
do	11 a 12	Oats	35 a 40
Corn	75 a 80	Wheat	1 25 a 1 40
Flour	5 25 a 5 50	Whiskey	40 a 42
Feathers	40 a 42	Wool	25 a 30

CHERAW—JANUARY 5.

Bacon	10 a 15	Iron	5 a 6½
Bagging	20 a 25	Lard	12½ a 12½
Bale Rope	17½ a 20	Molasses	35 a 37
Beeswax	30 a 32½	Oats	40 a 50
Coffee	12½ a 16	Rice	5½ a 6½
Cotton	9 a 12½	Sugar	10 a 12½
Corn	75 a 80	Salt, in sacks	85 a 90
Flour	5 25 a 5 50	do bushel	87½ a 90
Feathers	40 a 42	Tallow	10 a 12

COLUMBIA—JANUARY 12.

Bacon, Hams	12 a 13	Corn	a 81
Bale Rope	12 a 15	Oats	62 a 75
Cotton, ordinary	11 a 12	Iron, Swedes	6 a 7
do. superior	12 a 13	do English	9 a 6
do. uppers	13 a 14	Lard, New	10 a 10½
Coffee	12½ a 13	Molasses, Cuba	32 a 34
Corn	75 a 80	do N. O.	30 a 32

CHARLESTON—JANUARY 12.

Bacon	11 a 12	Bagging, No. 1	13 a 14
Bale Rope	17 a 20	do No. 2	11 a 12
Beeswax	25 a 27	do No. 3	9 a 10
Coffee	14 a 16	do Rio	7 a 9
Cotton	8 a 12	Nails, cut	6 a 6½
do ordinary	11 a 12	Rice	3 a 4
do fair	12 a 13	Salt, sacks	90 a 95
do good	13 a 14	do bush.	85 a 90
do fine	14 a 15	do Liverpool	90 a 95
Flour	5 50 a 6	Tallow	10 a 11
Feathers	37	Shingles	3 a 4
Iron, Cobb	5 a 5½	Lead and Lumber	10 a 12½
do N. O.	5 a 5½		

Exchange on [illegible] New York and Philadelphia, 30 days, 1 per cent premium; 60 days, 1½ per cent premium.

Bank Notes from the North, 1 and 1½ per cent premium.

North Carolina money, 1 per cent discount.

Georgia [illegible], 1 a 1½ per cent discount.